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THE REFLECTOR.

[From the Masonic Mirror.]
A VISIT

TO THE TOMB OF MY FATHER.

DEPARTED SIRE! It is thy once loved son that bends in solemn silence over thy mouldering remains; many fleeting years, have in succession, rolled down with the rapid tide of time, since thou wast summoned from thy domestic circle, and borne to this solitary retreat. But, ah! there, not one semblance left resembling thee. The hand once ready and extended to the call of charity; the heart ever mingling its tenderest sympathies with the afflicted, are now both cold and insensible,—the lip that once uttered its affectionate accents, that taught me the early lessons of youth, hath fallen with its kindred feature, and crumbled into dust. Yes! the voice that once whispered the words of instruction is forever silent, and is heard no more. The cold sod that covers thy lone mansion hath oft been tipped with the bloom of its season; the chilling storm of winter has often howled around the walls of thy abode, and many a friend that followed thee hither, to mourn thy departure, has since been borne to the peaceful grave.

When we behold a scene like this, when the heart is inspired with a sense of its depravity, we have certainly occasion to adopt the language of inspiration:—"Oh, what is man," that springeth forth like the tender flower of May, is nurtured by the cheering rays of summer, and falls, like the yellow leaf, a prey to the winds of autumn.

Dear little spot of consecrated rest, what thoughts of tranquillity canst thou impart to the disconsolate bosom; what a pleasing melancholy thou dost shed on the meditative mind, when we consider how soon we must press thy peaceful pillow, and perhaps some friend will look on our slumbering remains, and view us mingling with the common mass of earth, and the worm devouring our inanimate clay. What a scene is this which is spread around me? It is truly sufficient to inspire every heart with a due sense of its imperfection! How fast are we hastening from the transient scenes of life and how soon we must meet with the assembled world of celestial spirits! Oh, beauty, in all thy charming loveliness, encircled as thou art in vanity, thou art but food for the worm; a treasure for the tomb! Leave but a while thy magnificent hall of hilarity, and come to this hallowed spot, where the summer sun is sweetly tingling the western horizon and evening is drawing its sable curtain,—yes come, and read by the calm moon-light upon the sculptured marble, the name of thy predecessor!

[From the Emporium.]
SATURDAY NIGHT

Is one of those resting places in the journey of life, when it becomes every man to cast an eye upon his accounts. To settle with the world and his conscience. The business of a brief week is easily compassed—its events are so fresh in the recollection, that all its mistakes may be rectified; and its experience turned to a good account. The man of business should then look over his books, examine his outstanding debts, and see that all is straight and safe—this frequent perusal, is the more important if his accounts are numerous—he must be ever watchful. The man who knows exactly how he stands with the world every Saturday night, will not be a poor man. Then too, he should examine the book of conscience—review his words and his actions, his motives and his feelings the past week; if any thing is wrong, mark it, and carry the remembrance of it into the next week, that he may avoid its repetition—aiming ever to model his thoughts and words and actions, all his open and secret conduct, by the golden rule.

And as every man owes constant returns of active gratitude to the Great and wise Ruler of the universe, which he cannot discharge better than by deeds of charity—it would be well to finish the sentiment by appropriating a portion of the clear profits of the week to such a purpose, to be distributed to the most proper objects. Our lives are apt to be too loosely regulated; our business too loosely conducted; our moral duties too loosely discharged. Adopt these rules as a remedy; and as they become habitual, their value will become more apparent. O. O.

[From the New-York Mirror.]
THE WEDDING.

If there be a scene in this wide world on which the eye of heaven could rest with complacency, it is when two hearts are bound in that tie which "no man can put asunder." And to those who are fond of observing the various scenes of life, the wedding day incident will afford a theme in which fancy can revel in wild and happy luxuriance. Although it is a time for rejoicing, as every pretty face will tell by the smile that plays upon it: yet at times, a solemnity will steal unawares over the mind, as we ponder upon the future that is all wrapped in darkness, until our feelings will be for a moment lost in a mild rich reverie.

He who passes through life without ever feeling the soft raptures of that charm which woman possesses, when age has whitened his locks, and the incidents of his pilgrimage pass in review before him, will acknowledge that wedding scenes are sunny spots that glitter on the landscape of his memory; they are scenes in which he would willingly become an interested participator, for he now feels that he is alone in the world; there is no heart that beats in unison with his, no hand to smooth the pillow where anguish dwells, nor hang with fondness of affection over the fevered frame.

But very different are the feelings of the young and enthusiastic, when they mingle in the wedding joy; gaze upon a happy groom and smiling bride. They have a thousand fairy links woven in a chain around them by the busy hands of Cupid. If then fancy is centered on an object, they long to make her their bride, to see her cheerful and happy; and if not, their eyes will roam around to find a fair one worthy of the affections they have to bestow. Yes; at such times there is a rapture in the thought, a joy in anticipation of that day when the sun shines sweetly upon their happiness; when their destiny will be linked with another; he to protect and cherish, she to love and soothe. Thus, one wedding creates another; may there be many.

MISCELLANY.

THE SECRET BANDIT.

There lived formerly in Denmark a wealthy noble, who had an only child, a fair daughter. The maiden lacked not suitors, both for her beauty and amiable qualities, and for the hands she would one day inherit; but among them all she selected one who was distinguished by his handsome person and gallant bearing, nor less so for his apparent riches, although he was a stranger in those parts, and no one could tell where lay his possessions, or whence he came. In short, the day was fixed for their betrothment, upon which occasion a magnificent entertainment was to be given by the nobleman.

It chanced, however, that on the preceding eve the maiden walked out, unaccompanied by any attendant; and ere she was aware of the distance she had wandered, had lost herself in the intricacies of a deep wood. At length meeting with what seemed to be a path, she pursued the track, but found that it conducted to a dismal cavern, that extended for some way beneath the ground. Struck with wonder at its romantic appearance, she determined to explore it; and advancing onward, soon discovered a spacious vault, that had every appearance of being inhabited, and that, too, not by a hermit or religious recluse, but by one who had a taste for wealth and luxury. She next proceeded into an inner chamber, where she saw a shining heap of gold and silver, which, on examination, she found to consist of richly chased goblets and other costly vessels, and gold coin. Continuing her search, she came to a third chamber, where, to her exceeding dismay and horror, she beheld the remains of human carcasses, dead men's bones, and hideous skulls. She was now certain that she was in a retreat of robbers and murderers, and was about to make her escape as quickly as possible, when the sound of approaching footsteps warned her to conceal herself instantly behind a kind of projecting pillar at the extremity of this chamber of death. Hardly had she screened herself before a robber entered, bearing in his arms the dead body of a lady richly attired, from which he began to strip the jewels and valuable ornaments. While the barbarian was thus employed, the maiden caught a glimpse of his features, and a cry of horror nearly escaped her lips, as she discovered these to be those of her lover. He had now plundered the body of all but a beautiful ring, when, in his impatience to get it, he cut off the finger with his sword, but with such violence,

that it flew to some distance very near the spot where the maiden was concealed. Fortunately, however, he did not stay to search for it, but having heard a signal from without, hurried away to rejoin his comrades. For some minutes the maiden stood rooted to the spot with horror at what she had thus witnessed, and dread for her own fate; at length, hearing no noise whatever, she ventured from her hiding place, and soon after stole out of the cavern, having first picked up the finger that had been cut off, and succeeded in finding her way home, where she found her father awaiting her return in the greatest anxiety. She excused herself by saying that she had wandered much farther than she intended, but mentioned not a word of the cavern, or the scene she had witnessed there.

On the following day the bridegroom arrived at the castle, attended by several companions, all splendidly attired, and the lady welcomed him as befitted one who was to be her future lord.—As they afterwards sat at the festive board, and the goblet passed round, each guest recited some legend or wondrous tale. At length it came to the lady's turn to be narrator; whereupon she began to relate the adventure of a damsel, who, having lost herself in a forest, took shelter within a cave that was used by banditti for the purpose of concealing their booty. The bridegroom listened with the utmost anxiety. "Within this cave," continued the lady, "were many fair chambers, one of which was filled with heaps of gold and silver; in another were hands and legs, and other remains of dead bodies." The bridegroom could scarcely conceal his agitation; yet seemed to lend an ear of unconcerned attention to the story, which proceeded to state how the damsel was surprised by the return of the robbers; how she concealed herself, and the shocking scene she beheld. "Ha! a pleasant tale truly," exclaimed he, when the lady had finished; "yet methinks better for an old crone's fireside, than a banquet like ours." "I have reason to believe, however," returned the lady, "that it is not a mere gossip's legend, but a fact." "A fact?" exclaimed several of the guests. "Yes, one does not care to vouch for the truth of stories of the kind in general, but I am inclined to believe this, because—'tis indeed a very odd circumstance—I happen to have here the very finger and ring that the robber cut off." What now followed may be easily conjectured. He who had entered the castle as a welcome guest, was detained along with his comrades as a prisoner, and shortly after delivered up to the arm of justice. As for the lady, she thanked Heaven for having rescued her in the first place from imminent peril, and in the next from an union with a guilty assassin.

WOMAN.

"In our soft hours,
Is a lightsome sunbeam on our sky of joy:
In deep distress and agony of mind
The star and herald of our earthly hope."

RESPECT FOR FEMALES.

The following is one of the most eloquent sketches which we recollect to have seen. It is rich in figure, chaste and delicate in style, and highly refined in sentiment:—

"I dislike the man who deliberately trifles with the affections of woman. I would rather shake hands with a highwayman, than with a gentleman who has sacrificed to his own vanity the long happiness of an inexperienced girl. I fear this sort of conduct has never been sufficiently reprobated, and females too often betray the rights of their sex, by accepting with pride the homage of a man, who has become notorious for the conquest and destruction of their sisters, as if his mercy and love could be depended upon, who has once been cruel to an affectionate woman! The world laughs, and stores of living proverbs and stupid jest on the briefness of woman's love, are administered; but you will find, if your heart be not hardened by selfishness, that this will be in vain. Perhaps you had no intention of being serious, you only flattered, tried to be agreeable, and to please for the moment; you had no conception that your behaviour could be misconstrued, and you shudder at the bare thought of earning the icy damnation of a seducer. It may be so, for there is a descent to the hell of seduction, though that descent is perniciously easy, and

"Nemo repente, fuit, tuipissimus," but what if while you were meaning nothing, your trifling created anguish, your sport became death to the object of it? When, by exclusive attentions, you have excited a regard, by the development of talent, or by the display and devotion of personal graces you

have fascinated the mind and the heart. When, by the melting and the sinking eye, the faltering voice, the fervid tone, the retained hand, you have awakened the passion you cannot lay—when you have done this in the cold blood of vanity, and it suits your convenience, or sated coxcombry, to finish the scene by altered mien, a distant courtesy, or an expression of surprise at the expected efforts of your civility, will you be able to quiet your conscience with a jest? Will you sleep on an adage of fools, or a lie of your own? What if the poor being, whose hope you have changed into despair, whose garden you have blasted with mildew and dust, whose heaven you have darkened forevermore, shall suffer in silence, striving to bear her sorrow, praying for cheerfulness, pardoning without forgetting you, till the worm has eaten through to life, and the body is emaciated which you have led to the dance, the voice is broken on which you have hung, the face wan which you have flattered, and the eyes frightfully bright with a funeral lustre, which used to laugh radiantly, and hope, and love when, they gazed upon you? What if a prouder temper, a more ardent imagination, and a stronger constitution, should lead to spite, and impatience, and recklessness of good and ill, if a hasty and loveless marriage should be the rack of her soul, or the provocation of her sin! Is there man, dragora could drug you to sleep while this was on your memory, or does there really live a man who could triumph in such bitter wo? But

"verum et mutabile semper
Femina."

O believe it not! For the sake of our household Gods, call it and cause it to be a lie! Be ye sure that coquettes are the refuse of their sex, and were only ordained to correspond with the coxcombs of ours. Women have their weaknesses, and plenty of them, but they are seldom vicious like ours; and as to their levity of heart, who shall compare the worldly, skin deep fondness of a man with the one rich idolatry of a virtuous girl? A thousand thoughts distract, a thousand passions are a substitute for the devotions of a man; but to love is the purpose, to be loved, the consummation; to be faithful the religion of a woman. It is her all in all, and when she gives her heart away, she gives a jewel, which, if it does not make the wearer richer than Croesus, will leave the giver poor indeed. B.

LATE OMISSIONS.

Newburyport, Feb. 9.

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT. On Tuesday morning last, the Essex Merrimack Bridge gave way in the centre, from the parting of the chains which supported it. On the Bridge, at the moment, was a loaded team, drawn by six oxen and two horses, driven by two men, Messrs. Carlton and Jackman, all of whom were precipitated, forty feet, into the river beneath.—The teamsters preserved themselves, by means of swimming, and the support of fragments of the bridge; the cattle were all of them except one of the horses, swept beneath the ice a few rods below, and drowned. Five of the ten chains which supported the Bridge, were snapped in different places, and now remain upholding the broken and shattered timber, altogether as sad a wreck as we ever witnessed. At the instant of the crash, the light evolved by the friction of the chains resembled the vivid streaming of a meteor.

Various causes are assigned for the accident, and none, with more probability, than the united effect of the incumbent pressure of the immense body of snow lying upon the bridge, and the frost which had contracted the particles of the iron. These produced a tenseness in the chains, which was incapable of resisting the additional pressure of the loaded team, and the whole gave way.

The estimated expense of repairing the breach is about 4000 dollars; and the Directors, we understand, mean to set about it immediately. It will be built up as before.

To those who have been losers by this accident the corporation intend to make a generous remuneration.

The travelling will be uninterrupted, as the solidity of the ice above the Bridge forms a safe passage way—and for the conveyance of carriages and heavy baggage the proprietors have promptly provided suitable boats.

If any aversion to the chain bridges has been produced by this accident, we should be sorry; for ourselves we yet feel unshaken faith in their superior security. The misfortune in this case was no doubt owing to the causes above

stated, and not to any defect in the construction of the bridge.

Probably hundreds and hundreds of individuals, including each sex and all ages, have visited the ruins of the Bridge. They present a sad and melancholy appearance—crushed and broken timbers suspended by the masonry chains, which hang lazily from the pyramidal abutments, while the beholder instinctively shrinks back with terror at the reflection of the situation of the two human beings who were precipitated into the abyss beneath. The preservation of these men is almost miraculous. Although hurled down 40 feet amid crashing and falling timber, entangled with their cattle, they fell without receiving the least injury, and attained the shore, after being for nearly half an hour immersed in water chilled to the freezing point. Mr. Jackman is far advanced in years—and suffered somewhat from the exposure to the cold. Mr. Carlton escaped unhurt.

The Chain Bridge has been built about fifteen years, the span is 220 feet. We believe this was the second or third Chain Bridge built in the United States; and this is probably the first that has met with a similar accident.

We understand the proprietors of the Rocks Bridge intend to rebuild theirs as a Chain Bridge.—Herald.

Mrs. Brown, of New-Jersey, an account of whose trial for cruel treatment of a little black girl, was given some days since, has been sentenced to pay a fine of 100 dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for three months. She is also required to bear the expense of supporting the child, without having it under her control.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S WORKS. It is with great satisfaction that we learn, that Mr. Jared Sparks, Editor of the North American Review, has made arrangements with Judge Washington, for publishing an entire edition of "General Washington's Works," to consist of his letters to the Governor of Virginia during the French war, his State Papers, Official Correspondence, both military and such of his private letters as may be deemed suited for the publication; the whole to be comprised in a series of volumes, with notes and illustrations by the esteemed editor.—Int.

LITHOTOMY. Dr. BATES of this town, performed this formidable operation on Tuesday of last week, on a son of Mr. Wm. Hill of Exeter, aged 11 years. The stone extracted from the bladder measured two inches in length and one in thickness.—Such had been the torture of this disease, that not so comfortable a week has been passed by the patient for years, as that which followed the operation.—Som. Journal.

To Revolutionary Soldiers. ELISHA WHITNEY, formerly of Spencer, in this county, but now residing in Pennsylvania, requests, if any of the surviving Officers or Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution knew him when in the army, that they would communicate to him whatever knowledge they had of him, in order to enable him to avail himself of the bounty of Government, of which he is in need. Letters should be addressed to him at Wysox, Bradford Co. Penn. Mass. Spy.

DEATH OF MARQUIS HASTINGS. The London Papers announce the death of this distinguished nobleman. The event took place on the 29th of November, on board the Revenge, off Naples, whither he was proceeding for the recovery of his health. The talents of the Marquis of Hastings were of the highest order. His administration in India, notwithstanding the distracting & thwarting influence of the commercial legislators of Leadenhall-street, was a splendid proof of his powers, both as a warrior and a statesman. The inhabitants of Malta will deeply deplore the loss of his wise and paternal government. His lordship was in the 72d year of his age, and was for many years the chosen friend of his majesty George IV, and also of his late majesty, Louis XVIII. He was very celebrated some years since as Earl of Moira, and was promoted to the dignity of Marquis in 1816, for his great ability displayed as Governor Gen. of India. He was descended from the famous Earl of Warwick, surnamed the king maker, during the wars of York and Lancaster. He is also well known in the history of the American Revolution as the gallant Lord Rawdon.

CONNECTICUT. The republicans of Connecticut have nominated Gideon Tomlinson, for Governor, and John S. Peters, for Lieutenant Governor. The election takes place in April.—B. Stat.

Laws of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

AN Additional ACT for securing to owners their property in Logs, Masts, Spars and other timber, in certain cases.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, if any person or persons, shall take or carry away, or convert to his or their use, any logs, masts, spars or other timber, the same being in or upon the river Kennebec, or any of its tributary streams, or branches, their bays or inlets, contrary to the general provisions of either of the Acts for securing to owners their property in logs, masts, spars and other timber in certain cases, it shall be no justification or ground of defence, in any action commenced therefor, that the log or logs or other timber so taken, were of the description of prize logs, or without a mark. And if any person or persons, shall fraudulently mark any log or other timber, with intent to claim the same as his, or their own, he or they shall be considered guilty of taking or converting the same to his or their own use, and shall be liable for every such offence, to be proceeded against in either of the ways provided in the first section of each of the Acts to which this is additional.

Secr. 2. Be it further enacted, That the owners of logs, masts and spars, on the Kennebec and Dead rivers, shall meet on the second Tuesday of March annually, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the choice of such officers as is hereinafter provided for. The place of said first meeting shall be the dwelling house of Bezer Bryant, Esq. in Anson, in the county of Somerset. At each annual meeting the place of the next annual meeting shall be designated. And in case of accident or other cause, the owners aforesaid do not attend on the day provided by this act, the assessors for the time being, shall notify in the best practicable manner, the time and place of holding the next subsequent meeting. And the said owners shall then and there choose a moderator, clerk and three assessors for the year ensuing; all of whom shall be chosen and qualified in like manner as town officers are in town meetings. And it shall be the duty of said assessors to apportion and assess such sums or sums of money as may be agreed upon by a majority of the owners present, upon all the logs in said rivers, as near as may be, according to the situation of said logs therein, and the distance they are to be run or driven. And said assessors shall have the same power and authority, for the purposes aforesaid, as assessors of towns and plantations have, in the assessment of taxes on property. And at the annual meeting aforesaid, there shall be chosen a master-driver, who shall cause all logs in said river to be driven in a faithful manner; and under the direction of the said assessors, or a majority of them shall assess any obstructions to be removed, or jams broken or booms to be erected, which may at any time or place, be necessary to facilitate the running of logs on said rivers, at any season of the year, which may be deemed expedient by said assessors. And said assessors shall direct said master-driver what mark shall be put on the prize logs having no mark; and such master-driver shall sell the same, together with all such as may be found at any time having no mark, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the second Monday in June annually, or at such time and place as the assessors may direct; and the person purchasing the same shall be the owner of all logs in said rivers, bearing such prize marks; and the master-driver-driver, shall account with said assessors on settlement of his accounts of the expenses of driving, for the proceeds of sale of all such logs to aid in defraying the expenses aforesaid; and in case the sums assessed for the purposes aforesaid, shall not be fully paid over to said assessors, or being paid shall not be sufficient to meet the expenses of driving and other duties required as aforesaid, of the master-driver, such logs, masts, spars or other timber shall be held by their marks, to pay said master-driver a reasonable sum for so driving and discharging other duties as aforesaid, which sum or sums as aforesaid, shall be and continue a charge or lien on said logs, masts, spars and other timber, until sold as hereinafter provided, unless the owners thereof shall appear and pay to the said master-driver, within thirty days after the service shall be performed, the sums due therefor: And at the expiration of said thirty days, the said master-driver shall have full power to sell at public auction, so many of said logs, masts, or other timber, as shall pay the full expense remaining due for driving the same, after giving fifteen days notice by posting up advertisements in two or more public places in the town where such logs, masts, spars or other timber are; and the surplus, over and above what shall compensate said master-driver for his trouble and expenses, (if any) shall be returned to the owners thereof. Provided, That this Act

shall not be extended to that part of the river Kennebec, called and known by the name of the east branch, or to any logs, or other timber which may be in the Moosehead lake or in said east branch, or that may be run down said east branch. And provided also, That no person or persons, who shall drive his or their logs, masts or spars in said waters, in such manner as not to intermix them with other logs, so that they cannot be conveniently separated shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Approved—February 12, 1827.
ENOCH LINCOLN.

Maine Legislature.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.
Bill authorizing a Lottery for the aid of Primary schools was referred to the next Legislature.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.
Petition of Ebenezer Heald and others, was referred to the next Legislature.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.
Mr. Churchill, from the committee on so much of the Governor's message as related to the Massachusetts' Claim on the general government, reported, that inasmuch as the Legislature has repeatedly instructed the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress to use all proper means to obtain the allowance of the claim, and the committee have full confidence that such means will be used, and as the subject was early taken up after the commencement of the present session of Congress, it is in their opinion unnecessary at present to take any further measures on the subject; read and accepted.

IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.
Bills enacted, to incorporate the proprietors of Edgcomb Bridge, additional respecting Merchants' Bank, to extend the time of building Rumford Bridge, to extend the time of building Oxford Bridge, explanatory of the act establishing the county of Waldo, additional respecting fish in seven mile brook in Vassalborough, for repealing the act to set off Cornelius Thompson from Bowdoin to Lisbon.

Resolves finally passed, for locating a road from Mattanawcook to Houlton, concerning Greenleaf's Reports, and in favor of Abel Gilson.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.
Resolve providing that the next Legislature shall meet in Portland, was laid on the table by Mr. Cobb of Durham, passed to be engrossed, and sent up for concurrence.

The conferees on the part of the House, on the subject of locating the seat of Government, reported that they had not been able to come to any agreement with the Conferees of the Senate, and therefore recommend that the House take no further order upon the subject; read and accepted.

Bill to regulate the fees of Jurors, was read a third time, and after considerable debate passed to be engrossed.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.
The report of the committee on the Vassalborough Bank was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence with the Senate.

A bill to authorize a reduction of the capital stock of the Bangor Bank passed to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.
Report of Conferees revoking the charter of the Kennebec Bank, was adopted and the bill passed to be engrossed.

Notice was ordered on the petition of Oliver Prescott and others.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.
Resolve granting a township of Land to Oxford Female Academy was taken up and Dr. Mace moved that it be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Cummings, of Paris, opposed the motion. Mr. McCobb, of Phippsburgh, moved to amend so as to grant but half a township, and the House decided against it. Mr. Holt, of Norway, then addressed the House against the motion for postponement and the House then decided to postpone the Resolve indefinitely.

Bill abolishing all militia trainings except the annual inspection was taken up, and Mr. White of Monmouth, moved to refer it to the next Legislature. Mr. McCobb, of Phippsburgh, opposed the reference and the House decided in favor of it 47 to 13.

The bill granting half a township of land for building a bridge was after some discussion, in which Mr. Carpenter, opposed, and Mr. Osgood, of Fryeburg, supported it, indefinitely postponed.

Massachusetts Claim. A report of Mr. Churchill on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Massachusetts Claim, that it is inexpedient for this Legislature to take any order upon the subject came down from the Senate accepted and the House concurred.

Bill establishing salaries of Judges and Register of Probate for the county of Waldo. This bill provides that the Judge shall have \$150, and the Register \$250.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.
Resolve respecting the Passamaquoddy Bank, laid on the table by Mr. Jewett of Bowdoinham, was referred to the Committee on the judiciary.

Petition of David Agry and Joseph Treat, committee in behalf of the Penobscot Boom Corporation, was read and referred.

Bill—additional act respecting the Maine Wesleyan Seminary was referred to the next Legislature, in concurrence. Leave to withdraw was granted on the petition of Samuel Winter and als.

FOREIGN.

The Charleston Courier gives a translation of the speech of the Baron de Damas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Chamber of Peers in December, in relation to the controversy between England and Spain, on the subject of Portugal. It fully justified the conduct of England, whose duty the Minister said it was, in virtue of a series of treaties, to assist Portugal.—It also accused the Spanish Government of a contempt for the Councils of France, or an inability to follow it, and that the French Government had been compelled to express its disapprobation of the conduct of the Spanish Government by immediately recalling its ambassador. He gave a view of the engagements existing between France and England, on the subject of the affairs of Portugal; and of the assurances given by Spain, that she would undertake nothing against Portugal; and added, "Nevertheless, at the very moment that the Spanish Court gave assurances, that the arms taken from the Portuguese refugees would be restored to the Portuguese Government, and that orders were issued that those refugees should be banished from the frontier, these latter entered in arms into Portugal, and that this sudden attack had been accompanied by circumstances which left no doubt as to the actual co-operation of certain of the Spanish authorities charged with the execution of the orders for disarming and dispersing the refugees in the interior."

The Minister said further that the French Government will continue its efforts to prevent the renewal of the measures which have authorized the British Cabinet in the course it had adopted; and will spare no efforts to prevent a rupture between Spain and Portugal, and hoped to succeed in this effort, as it had already, in concert with all its allies, made at Madrid the most positive advances to secure the co-operation of the Spanish Court; that the French Ministers were positively determined to advise his Majesty to refuse all assistance to the Spanish Government, in the event of its placing, by its own fault, that of Portugal under the necessity of assuming an offensive attitude; and that the loyalty and dignity of France will not permit her to maintain acts, both unjust and passionate, and which have occurred in contempt of the advice, and in violation of the promise he had received.

The Minister concluded his speech with the following frank and remarkable declaration:—

"It is by the support of the principles of order and legitimacy, that England succeeded with victory, in the long and bloody contest which she sustained against the French Revolution; the same success will be assured to us, if ever we are called, in our turn, to defend the same principles."—*Bost. Cent.*

DOMESTIC.

THE MORGAN CASE. The interest in this case increases fearfully, and has in fact become deep and universal. Hitherto we have not felt as much interest in the mysterious affair, because we believed there was something of humbug beneath a veil of solemn mockery. But it is with feelings of melancholy and horror, that we now frankly avow the change wrought in our minds within a very few days. The Albany Observer of Friday, contained the letters which have already been announced as having been received at Albany, relating to the supposed tragic end of Morgan. From these letters, it appears that the committee appointed to ascertain the fate of Morgan, have come to the conclusion that those who had him in custody, took him to Newark, Upper Canada, bound and blindfolded; but those on the British side refusing to take him in charge, he was brought back to Fort Niagara on the night of the 13th of September, confined in the magazine, and on the 14th he was tried, condemned and executed. The Black Rock Gazette speaks lightly of the convention at Lewiston, and the investigation of the committee; but the moment we saw the names of the gentlemen composing that convention, we were persuaded that on their part at least, there was no trifling. And the Rochester Telegraph of Tuesday confirms us in this opinion.

The Editor says:—

"A thorough examination has been made into the reports of Morgan's having been taken to Fort Niagara and there murdered. The examination was important, and the result will in due time be submitted to the public. Preliminary disclosures have already embarrassed our investigations. The committee appreciate the anxiety of the public to learn the fate of Capt Morgan, but they have deemed it inconsistent with the ends of justice to communicate until it is in their power to make a full and satisfactory development."

The Rochester Daily Advertiser and Republican hold the same language. In the mean time we feel it a duty to state, that not satisfied with the newspaper accounts, we have written to gentlemen of high standing, whose official stations enabled them to speak with more than common authority; and their answers, just received, have made an impression upon us far different from what we had hoped and anticipated. In one word, then, although there is as yet no positive proof of the fact, we have but too much reason to fear, that the worst is true, and that a few misguided, heated, deluded, and ignorant masonic fanatics, have inflicted a wound upon the fraternity to which we have felt it a pleasure to belong, which it will require years to heal, and fixed a stain upon the character of the Institution, which all the waters of Niagara cannot wash away.

And yet the general character of the fraternity ought not to suffer, any more than should other institutions who have the misfortune to have had members. The principles of the order, if unperverted, are as pure a system of ethics as can be devised: its maxims are drawn from the holy scriptures; its doctrines are those of peace on earth and good will to man; its labors are labors of love.—Nor among liberal and intelligent masons, is there any mystery in the order into which the world need inquire.—There are no secrets about the principles of masons, or their conduct. The secrets of the order are the form of their obligations, their manner of working, and those mystic signs and tokens by which masons in any country, or of any language, are enabled to recognize each other. And this is all. Our books, our history, our lectures, our principles, are not secret, as the vulgar believe.—And in regard to the outrage under consideration, whatever may have been the offences of Morgan, or whatever may be his fate, it receives the deep and decided disapprobation of every mason of honor, character and virtue.

The repeated assertion in the letters which we publish this evening, that those who committed the outrage were governed by the orders of the Grand Chapter, we hesitate not to pronounce a libel upon that highly respectable body. The outrage took place in September, and the Grand Chapter had not been assembled since the first week of the preceding February. It was therefore, impossible that they could have interfered. Besides, we have just learned that at the annual meeting of the Grand Chapter last week, a strong protest against the diabolical proceedings was adopted. This is as it should be, and both Grand Lodges should be summoned to take similar steps.

We learn that several of the persons implicated, were in Albany last week, and an attempt to arrest one of them was made, but he escaped. All had fled. We hope, however, that they may be overtaken, and that justice be done. If Morgan's blood cries from the ground, pray let it be revenged! If he be living let him be produced! But in either case let not the whole masonic body be charged "with deep damnation of his taking off!"—*Com. Adv.*

YORK, (Upper Canada,) Feb. 1.
White Prisoners at the Rocky Mountains.—A few weeks since a man passed through Burford on his way to Buffalo, near which place he said he had been a resident before the war—and that he was taken prisoner by the western Indians in the battle of Chippewa, and carried to the Rocky Mountains west of the Missouri, that while there he saw a number of white people, say 8, 10 or 12, who had been made prisoners during the same war; how he got away our informant does not say, but he stated that it had been found impossible for any of the whites to make their escape. The Advocate as well as the Black Rock paper formerly contained an advertisement offering \$1000 reward for the recovery of a Mr. Adams, supposed to have been taken under like circumstances.

LEATHER STOCKING. Died suddenly, on Monday last, the 5th inst. in the vicinity of this place, Joe Webb, the Natty Bumpo of the Schuykill Mountains. Joe was a hunter. His language, his manners, his hunting shirt, his rifle, and his faithful hound, to which he was much attached, almost led one to believe he sat to the author of the Pioneers for the interesting picture of the celebrated Leather Stocking. Joe inhabited for many years, a rude cabin, in the wild and romantic details, formed by the Sharp and Second Mountains, remote from the habitation of the rest of his species. There he lived, and there he died. Though rough in his language, and uncouth in his exterior, he possessed much of the milk of human kindness in his composition; and will be remembered.—*Albion's Journal.*

At Upper Sandusky, on Tuesday, the 2d of January the celebrated Chief of the Wyandot nation, *Between-the-Logs*. He was eminent for his eloquence, and the conspicuous relation he held to the nation as their chief-speaker. He lived and died a friend to the American government. He was the first that embraced religion among his brethren and the nation; from his firm piety he was appointed a leader and afterwards an Exhorter in the Methodist E. Church. Each of these, as every other station, he filled with dignity and faithfulness. He died in the triumph of the Christian faith, and with his last breath declared the goodness of God.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.
GENTLEMEN: The Editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, in his paper of the 29th of January, reiterates his belief in the falsehood uttered by him on the first of the same month, respecting the late Vermont Senatorial Election; and sinks himself still deeper in falsehood, by publishing a pretended copy, in part, verbatim, of a letter from me, on the alleged authority of a citizen of Vermont. The pretended copy is a *term* fabrication, both in substance and terms. Whether the fabricator be Isaac Hill, Editor of the New Hampshire Patriot—or a "Republican of Vermont"—or "one or more gentlemen" repeaters—"does not appear. If it be true, that an honest citizen of Vermont gave the report, and gave it as he heard it, this only proves the base deceptions which have been practised on the People of that State, by the enemies of the present Administration of the General Government.

But, to persevere in falsifying one case, does not satisfy the Editor. To obtain further proof of interference in elections, he travels back to my election to Congress in September, 1823, and says—"Mr. Adams, to help Mr. BAILEY's election, then certified his opinion, that Mr. B., although not a resident of the State, would be entitled to a seat in Congress." This also is false: Mr. A. did not so certify, nor did he certify in any shape. So far is it from being the fact that Mr. Adams exerted his influence "to help Mr. BAILEY's election," that every member (it is believed) of the nominating Convention on that occasion, who was personally acquainted with Mr. Adams, and friendly to his election to the Presidency, was in favor of another candidate; as were, also, the leading papers which advocated Mr. A's election, and his principal friends, in and near Boston. But when it was found that this other candidate, who was a prominent member of the State Legislature, and an equal friend of Mr. Adams, had not an equal, though a strong, support in the Convention, they generally yielded their first preference, and acquiesced in my nomination—a nomination which proceeded directly from the citizens of the district unknown to Mr. Adams, and in opposition to the preference, where a preference existed, of nearly all the prominent friends of Mr. Adams out of the district. It may be added, that it is not entirely necessary to suppose such interference as is alleged, where the person elected had been for several years a member of the State Legislature, and his name had been brought forward as a candidate for Congress before he had ever even seen Mr. Adams—of course, before he had been "made" by him.

For the terms applied by the Editor to the relation subsisting between myself and a distinguished citizen of our country, I have all the contempt which is due to the baseness the Editor's conduct has shown. If he knows that relation, he knows that his representation is false: if he does not know it, there is scarcely less baseness in thus speaking at random.

With the Editor of the New Hampshire Patriot I have no personal acquaintance; but his recent course proves that he is, individually, unworthy of notice. My only apology for this notice, is the wish, that honest citizens, in his own and the adjacent States, may be aware of the habitual falsehood of his statements. He has evidently embarked his whole political fortunes in the unworthy attempt to slander Mr. Adams. His inconsistency in intermeddling himself, with elections out of his own State, in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Maine, while he is falsely accusing others on the same head, rises into a disregard of truth. A free Press is essential to the preservation of free Government: but it is a subject of deep regret, that a portion of this Press should fall into the hands of unprincipled men, to whom falsehood and truth are equally welcome, provided they equally subserve their selfish purposes.

JOHN BAILEY.
Washington, Feb. 8th, 1827.

It is stated that among the deaths which took place in Russia during the past year, there were more than one thousand persons who had reached 100 years and upwards. Several hundreds were nearly 110 years old; 62 from 100 to 120; 25 from 120 to 130; 12 from 130 to 140; 5 from 140 to 149; one was 150, and one 169 old. The last had borne a part in the thirty years war, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus. He was born under the grandfather of Peter I. and had seen Russia flourish and decay under eleven sovereigns. In his ninety-third year he entered for the third time into matrimony, and had a son born unto him, who in 1796 was 62 years old. With his last wife he lived fifty years in an agreeable union.

From VIRGINIA, we are happy to perceive that a disposition is shown, in the popular branch of the legislature, to "establish school districts in the several counties and corporations of the State, and to establish a school therein," to the support of which a portion of a small public fund is to be applied. We should be glad to see a similar plan adopted in every State in the Union in which it does not already exist.

THE NORWICH

CONGRESS—rapidly drawing to a termination, dates, were days, with allusions were to the present season of last winter done, although anticipated enacted. It is even now, in the Administration, still it may be that much of of the last session the present

Mr. CALHOUN, Committee of Vice-President House of Representatives, unnecessary to completely exonerate charges preferred and demonstrated superlatively shows, that the student, of count the administration and that the nation calling for were exceeding 14th the Vice-Senate board, which he had suspension for pleasant business

MARCH Mr. for the choice action of the holden in most in the course of more importance. The scene from among the of our townsmen of caprice, pride and integrity, and accuracy their duty often sequences. Mr. and for the Republic. They are among the town. Of what further than stability and

Oxford Bro. tlemen petition an act of inc across the An between the ner. They have understand the veyed by a ge perience in co ates the exper lars; he also whatever in er permanently and cerly hope the small shares, a up immediately at the place of most direct rot and Augusta, in travel every nation we have be no doubt bable, and of co

By the polit Senator from furnished with Senate, and o tees on different appropriated.

The followi our paper for answer from so that some of the ciosity, will ex an answer?

The editor gencer allow time until af answer the pointed in the starting, from ton city, at su and travelling rect from the shadow.) at miles per h or cities will to? Over w he pass? W at his time time, and how travelled?

A SINGULAR lady in the St married about rated since, ha over immed, ha to pass a reco may be-unite

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY...FEBRUARY 28, 1827.

Congress.—The nineteenth Congress is rapidly drawing towards the period of its termination. The members, at the last dates, were disposing of business in various ways, with all possible despatch. The sessions were long and active. On the whole the present session has been marked by more calmness and moderation of party than that of last winter, and more business has been done, although many laws which were fondly anticipated at its commencement, are not enacted. It is but too manifest that there is, even now, in Congress, a strong opposition to the Administration, which has on all convenient occasions been ready to display itself, still it may be regarded as a favorable omen that much of the intemperance and asperity of the last session have been avoided during the present.

Mr. CALHOUN.—On the 13th instant the Committee of Investigation in the case of the Vice-President, submitted their report to the House of Representatives. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remark that this report completely exonerates that officer from the charges preferred against him by Elijah Mix, and demonstrates the character of Mix to be superlatively corrupt. The Report further shews, that the suspicions of the Vice-President, of countenance to Mix, on the part of the administration, were totally unfounded, and that the insinuations, in his communication calling for the interference of the House, were exceedingly illiberal and hasty. On 14th the Vice-President took his seat at the Senate board, as its presiding officer, from which he had been absent under voluntary suspension for six weeks. Here let this unpleasant business end.

MARCH MEETING.—The annual meetings for the choice of town officers and the transaction of town business generally, will be held in most of the towns in this County, in the course of the next week. The business usually passed upon at these meetings is of more importance than is ordinarily considered. The selection of officers should be from among the most intelligent and upright of our townsmen; men above the influence of caprice, prejudice or partiality. Selectmen and Assessors in addition to information and integrity, should be men of promptness and accuracy. Inattention or mistake in their duty often leads to most injurious consequences. Money for the support of schools, and for the repair of highways should be raised liberally. Good schools and good roads are among the greatest blessings to a country town. Of what consequence is money any further than as contributing to the respectability and convenience of society.

Oxford Bridge.—Several patriotic gentlemen petitioned the Legislature in 1826, for an act of incorporation, to erect a bridge across the Androscoggin river near the line between the towns of Livmore and Turner. They have been incorporated, and we understand that they have had the site surveyed by a gentleman of information and experience in concerns of this kind, who estimates the expense at a little short of 3,000 dollars; he also says that there is no difficulty whatever in erecting a bridge which will be permanent and safe from freshets. We sincerely hope they will divide the stock into small shares, and that they will have it taken up immediately, for a bridge is much wanted at the place contemplated—it being on the most direct route from Fryeburg to Hallowell and Augusta, and a road which is increasing in travel every year. By what little information we have upon the subject, there can be no doubt but that the stock will be profitable, and of course readily subscribed for.

By the politeness of Hon. JOHN GROVER, Senator from this County, we have been furnished with a manuscript Journal of the Senate, and of several Reports of Committees on different subjects. The favor is duly appreciated.

The following "queries" are inserted in our paper for the purpose of eliciting an answer from some of our readers. We hope that some of them who have leisure and curiosity, will examine the subject and give us an answer.

The editors of the National Intelligencer allow their readers from this time until after the recess of Congress, to answer the following queries propounded in their paper:—A traveller starting, from the Capitol, in Washington city, at sunrise, on the 21st of June, and travelling every instant of time, direct from the sun, (in pursuit of his own shadow,) at the rate of one thousand miles per hour—Where will he pass through or near to? Over what countries and seas will he pass? Where will he find himself at his time of sunset? How long a time, and how many miles will he have travelled?—*N. Y. Statesman.*

A SINGULAR CASE.—A gentleman and lady in the State of New York, who were married about nineteen years since, but separated immediately after, and have lived so long since, have petitioned the Legislature to pass a resolve in their favor, so that they may be re-united together in matrimony. The

Legislature thought that they had not that power, but decided that they might live together, for the marriage covenant had not been dissolved. A few years since there was a petition presented to the Legislature in that State to confirm the marriage of two persons who had lived together, as husband and wife, for nearly twenty years, but on inquiry it was found that they had never been married.

A HEAVY PENALTY.—A Mr. Tryon has been sentenced to a fine of sixpence (four pence half penny) and costs of court for a libel on Mr. Canfield. They are both vendors of Lottery Tickets in the city of New York.

BEGINNING IN SEASON.—It is stated that there is a Lady on Long Island who was married at the age of fifteen years, who is now thirty seven years old, and is the mother of sixteen children. She is hardly sixteen years older than her oldest child.

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the Essex Gazette, published at Haverhill, Mass. by A. W. THAYER, formerly Editor and Proprietor of the Independent Statesman. We suspect the politics of the Gazette will vary from that of the Statesman.

LIBERALITY.—Asa Clapp, Esq. of Portland, recently made a present of an elegant Bell to the meeting house in Marshfield, Mass. Mr. Clapp is a native of that place.

SMALL POX.—We understand that this disease is very prevalent in the city of New York, and some few cases of it have occurred in Boston. Vaccination should be resorted to, in order to prevent the ravages of such a terrible disorder.

SEVERE WEATHER.—A snow storm visited New Orleans on the 21st of January. There has also been frost in Havana (Cuba), a circumstance not recollected by any of the inhabitants.

We understand that the Legislature adjourned sine die on Saturday last.

JAMES QUINN, convicted of murdering his wife, was hung at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, on Friday last, at one o'clock. It is stated that from 10 to 12,000 persons were present. An appalling spectacle presented itself at an awful moment. When the drop fell, the rope broke and the criminal was prostrated with much force against one of the sills, mangle his head in a shocking manner. He however again ascended the platform, and was launched into eternity.

A letter from Rio Janeiro, dated Dec. 22, says that the death of the Empress has been generally regretted, not only because she was a lady worthy of esteem, but because she has been the victim of a barbarous husband; all opinions even of parties most opposite, agree in this respect. We abstain from publishing other particulars of this letter in regard to the cruel conduct of Don Pedro towards his lamented spouse, such an immoral and unprincipled ruler is unfit to be at the head of a young and virtuous nation, and therefore the sooner he is sent home to monarchial Europe, the better for the purity and happiness of this western world. *Pat.*

Quick work. The Lockport Observatory of the 1st inst. says: "A gristmill was put in operation in this village on Monday last, which had been built in twenty-one days! In that time, (which embraces a great proportion of the cold weather,) the lumber used in the constructing it, was taken from the forest—a building respectable as to size and workmanship, erected—a dam constructed, and the mill put in successful operation. The proprietor is Mr. O. Hathaway."

It is estimated that \$150,000 worth of wool has been transported within the last year, eastward from Pittsburg, Stuebenville, and Wheeling. A few years since, when the Stuebenville Factory was established, wool enough to keep it in operation could not be obtained west of the mountains. The produce of a flock owned by Mr. Sprigg, near Wheeling, was sold for \$24,000.

A large Ox, raised in Greenland N. H. is in exhibition at Portsmouth. He measures 9 feet 10 inches in girth; 11 feet in length; 6 in height at the hips, and 2 feet 11 inches and a half in width across the hips. His weight about 13 months ago, when he was not quite six years old, was 3038 pounds, and he is supposed to have gained about 500 pounds. He is of the common New-England breed.

John Gibson, printer of the New-Orleans Argus, a supporter of the Administration, has been elected State Printer of Louisiana.

Disasters FIRE. The Stables of Hatch's Mansion House hotel, in Fishkill, N. York, were burnt on Friday night last, together with much valuable property, and seventeen stage horses. The drivers made every exertion to save the lives of the noble animals, and were greatly distressed, at finding they could not make them pass out of the stable.—They appeared, they said, to be crazed, and flew round in a circle with perfect madness, till the flames suffocated them. *Bost. Cent.*

FIRE! On Wednesday last the 7th inst. between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. the buildings owned and occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Solomon Webb, in North Bridgton village, together with their household furniture, wearing apparel, notes and book accounts were all destroyed by fire. They had but just commenced business in that place and had all their substance within the building, and the fire was communicated so quick through the building, that, notwithstanding their exertions, every thing was destroyed. *Amer. Sent.*

Married, In Fayette, Mr. Seneca Brett, of Paris, to Miss Sarah French, of the former place. In Hartford, by Rev. Daniel Hutchinson, Mr. Robert Bates to Miss Maria Hutchinson daughter of the Rev. Daniel Hutchinson.

Died, In Paris, a child of Charles Tubbs, aged nearly 6 six years—Also, a child of Mr. Beniah Moody, aged two months. In Shrewsbury, Nov. 6, 1826, Mrs. Anna Noyes, wife of Samuel Noyes, aged 89—Nov. 25, 1826, Mr. Samuel Noyes aged 94. They lived together 68 years in a marriage state. In Leicester, on the 27th ult. Mrs. Zipporah Holden, wife of Capt. John Holden, aged 57.

TENTH OF MARCH. RECOLLECT that the eleventh Class of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery draws on that day, at which time

21,000 DOLLARS will be distributed to Adventurers. It will be remembered that some handsome Prizes have been obtained at the Oxford Bookstore, and in addition to the list advertised last week, is number 1513, a prize of fifty dollars, sold to a gentleman in Paris.

Tickets in a great variety of numbers in this Class, are now ready for sale, and there is no time to be lost by those who desire to be purchasers. Prize Tickets signed by any vendor in Portland, Hallowell or Augusta, taken in payment, and the cash paid for Prizes sold at the Oxford Bookstore, on demand. *Feb. 28.*

STRAY HEIFER. CAME into my enclosure one Light Red Heifer with white on her back and belly, one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove property and take her away. **SAMUEL RAWSON.** *Paris, February, 26. 139*

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Hartford. I am hereby notified to the proprietors of the lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Hartford, county of Oxford, that the same are taxed in a bill committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Hartford for the year 1826, in the respective sums following.

Owner.	No. Lots.	Range.	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Jacob Sampson,	21	1st	34	\$30 35	c.
Towns,	14	6	125	100 15	15
Bancroft,	11	7	125	100 15	15
Wm. French,	11	9	125	150 173	173
Unknown,	14	2	20	20 23	23
do W. part gar of 29 ac's	4	37	74	85	85
do undivided h'of 15	4	62	12	60 69	69
do	14	6	125	100 15	15
do West part	9	9	29	38 44	44
do	12	10	125	150 173	173
do North gore,	11	11	46	60 69	69
do	4	1	48	110 127	127
do	1	2	118	200 230	230
do	1	3	106	100 115	115
do	1	12	107	107 123	123
do North part	14	2	10imp	63 61	61
do part of 80					
acre gore,	4		6 imp	24 28	28
do do	4		6 imp	40 46	46
			12 unim		

The said Collector will proceed according to law, to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the centre school house so called, in Hartford, on Saturday the 28th day of July next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, so much of said land as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges—if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

WM. BARD, Collector of said Hartford. *Dated at Hartford the 13th day of Feb. 1827.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven—

ON the petition of WILLIAM MUNROE, Administrator of the estate of RUFUS BARKER, late of Waterford, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay his just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred and fifteen dollars and nineteen cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed in Norway, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. **BENJAMIN CHANDLER,** Judge.

A true Copy: Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. **139*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of ZENAS CALDWELL, late of Hebron, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to **WM. CALDWELL.** *Hallowell, January 23, 1827. *139*

New Grocery ESTABLISHMENT, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

MARSHALL FRENCH, (Late of the firm of French & Howard,) RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken a Store in Fox's Building, corner of Court and Middle-streets, 2d door from Court-street, where he offers for sale a CHOICE SELECTION of

PRIME GROCERIES FOR FAMILY USE;

—AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING—

- Old Cognac, Spanish and Cherry BRANDY;
- Cologne, Weesp and Scheidam GIN;
- Old Jamaica, St. Croix W. I. and Cherry RUM;
- Old Alleghany and Monongahela WHISKY;
- Champagne, Old L. P. Madeira, Old Sherry, Woodhouse's, St. Madeira, Real Port, Lisbon Claret and Malaga Wines;
- Malaga Grapes; Zant Currants;
- Boxes, half and quarter do. Bunch Raisins; Half cases Muscatel do.;
- Bordeaux Prunes; Turkey Pull'd Figs; Dates; Lemmons; Oranges; Apples; Filberts; Chestnuts; English Walnuts; Shagbarks;
- Castana Nuts; Jordan and com. Almonds;
- Imperial Hyson, Old Hyson, Y. Hyson, Souch'g and Pouchong TEAS;
- Genesee white wheat and Baltimore FLOUR;
- Old Java and W. I. Coffee;
- Welsh's No. 1, Chocolate and shells; Philadelphia Double refined, Canton double boiled, Havana white & brown, St. Croix & other Muscavado Sugars;
- Rice: Nutmegs; Mace: Cloves; Pimento: Cinnamon: Pepper: Ginger; Ground Cinnamon; Pimento, Cloves & Pepper;
- Mustard: Cheese: Flint's Spanish Cigars;
- American ditto.

Bottled Cider: Demijohns various sizes: Floor and Hearth Brushes: Entry Mats, assorted: Corn Brooms: Town Salt: Saltpeter: best Cider Vinegar: Table Fish: Molasses: Sperma Oil: Olive Oil in bottles and flasks: India Soy: Catsup: Currice: Peppercorns: Cayenne: Windsor and Naples Shaving Soap: Castile do.: white do.: White and Blue Starch: Bengal Indigo: Isinglass: Oatmeal: Ground Rice: Citron: Capers: East and West India preserves of different kinds: Split Peas: Salted: Elastic Blackball: Day & Martin's Japan Blacking, &c.

Customers from town or country are invited to call. Orders from town or country will receive particular attention.

All goods not proving satisfactory will be received again and the money refunded. *Portland, Feb. 20. 6w 139*

Fresh Goods...Cheap!!

G. C. LYFORD,

No. 6, BORD'S BUILDINGS, Middle-street.

HAS just received 22 Packages FRESH GOODS, among which are

- 30 P's Elegant Plaided & Shaded Calicoes.
- 40 " do Dark Figured do
- 30 " do Light do do
- 30 " American Blue do do little imperfect.
- 15 P's Assortment different qualities.
- Good assortment Fancy Silk, Gauze and Barage Hand's; fine assortment Plain and Fancy fig'd Swiss Muslins; great variety Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves; black and slate Worstd Hose; plain and fig'd Book Muslins from 1s. to 6s. per yard; Lace and Gauze Veils; white, scarlet and black real Merino Shawls; white, and red Valencia Mantles; crimson and white Ray Silk Mantles; black Ostrich Plumes; Linen Cambricks; Furniture Bindings; Swiss Muslin Handks; great variety Gentlemen's White and Col'd Cravats; Plain and Fig'd Silks; Spool Floss; first quality Spool Sew'g Cotton; Russia Diapers; Linen Damask; red, white, green and yellow Flannels; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Broad and Narrow bl'k Bombazines; white and Col'd Press'd Crapes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

- 40 p's BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES;
- 100 Cassimere Shawls;
- 4000 yds Brown Sheetings from 12 1-2 cts to 1s. per yd;
- 1500 yds Brown Shirtings;
- 1000 yds Bleach'd Shirtings from 12 1-2 to 25 cts;
- 500 yds Tickings;
- 450 yds Checks;
- 580 yds Gingham;
- 500 lbs Cotton Yarn, first quality;
- 500 lbs Cotton Battling.

Portland, Feb. 12, 1827. 8w 138

NO MISTAKE!!!

BRADLEY & DOW

HAVE just received ONE HUNDRED BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES, which are offered very low—say ten per cent. lower than "Auction Prices."

—ALSO—

- 50 pieces SATINETTES,
- 20 bales SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,

with a general assortment of prime British and American

Piece Goods,

all which they will sell at prices lower than ever before offered in this market, for "Sixteen Years."

Portland, Dec. 22. 9wis 137

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS

WARES.

JOSEPH LEACH,

No. 6, MERCHANT'S ROW, Middle-Street,

HAS JUST received large addition to his Stock which now makes his assortment complete, comprising every article kept in a Crockery Ware Store, which will be sold low.

*Constantly on hand Prime Assorted CRATES put up expressly for Country Trade.

Purchasers are invited to call. *Portland, Jan. 9, 1827. 6w 137*

NEW STORE. New Goods.

JOSEPH HARROD IS NOW OPENING for sale, an extensive assortment of

English, French, India, & American **PIECE GOODS.**

—LIKEWISE—

A great variety of Common, Fine, Super and Extra Superfine

Kidderminster Carpetings,

with Medallion and Drop Figures.

VENETIAN FLOOR & STAIR

CARPETS,

HEARTH RUGS,

Carpet Bindings, &c.

—ALSO—

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

from No. 4, to 12;

At the NEW STORE, corner of Exchange and Middle-streets.

Portland, Nov. 20, 1826. 4f 125

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

B. WALES,

HAS established himself in business in this town, and has taken the store next to that occupied by MARK HARRIS, Esq. Middle-street, where he has just received an entire new and extensive Stock of

GOODS,

comprising a heavy and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints & Dye-Stuffs among which may be found the following articles—

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

Gum Opium; Tart Emetic; Calomel; Castor; Columbo; Cantharides; Peruvian Bark; Antimony; Oil Peppermint; Oil Cloves, and all other Oils generally inquired for; Musk; Blue Pill; Gum Galbanum; Glauber; Rochelle, Epsom and Soda Salts; Flake Manna; Gum Arabic; Phos Iron; Gamboge; Myrrh; Aloes; Rhubarb; Piora; Pink Root; Crem Tartar; Sulphur; Red and White Precipitate; Quicksilver; Guaiacum; Valerian; Wormseed; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Prusic Acid; Sperm Ceti; Camphor; Magnesia; Chamomile Flowers; Croton Oil; Cold Pressed Castor Oil, by the gallon or bottle; Gentian; Iceland Moss; Oatmeal; Pearlsh; Salutaris; Arrow Root; Sago; Salop; Pearl Barley; and numerous other articles, which, together with a long catalogue of

PATENT MEDICINES,

renders the assortment very full and complete—Also, Surgeons' Instruments, such as Pocket Cases; Teeth Instruments; Lancets; Catheters; Amputating and Dissecting Cases; Bougies; Trusses; Stomach Tubes, &c. &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Dry and Ground White Lead; Red Lead; French Yellow; Black Lead; Stone Yellow; Rose Pink; Chrome Yellow; Umber; Ivory Black; Lamp Black; Vermillion; Glue; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Purple Brown; Verdigris; French Green; Paris White; Whiting; Lytharge; Pumice Stone; Rotten Stone; Drop Lake; Flake White; Blue Smalts; Prussian Blue; Blue, Purple and White Frostings; Sand Paper; Paint Knives; Paint Brushes; C. H. Pencils; White Wash Brushes; Orange Red; India Red; Distilled Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Spirits Turpentine; Copal, Japan, and Bright Varnish; Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf; Silver and Copper Brouzé; Gum Copal; Gum Shellack; Sugar of Lead; White Vitriol; Emery; Rosin; Dutch Pink; White and Red Chalk, &c.

Dye Stuffs, &c.

Logwood; Redwood; Fustic; Nicaragua; Camwood; Alum; Copperas; Indigo; Blue Vitriol; Madder; Woad; Cudbear; Oil Vitriol; Aqua Fortis; Muriatic Acid; Red Tartar; Nutgalls; Verdigris; Clothiers' Jacks; Screws; Cotton and Wool Cards; Iron Mortars.

Ground Logwood,

" Fustic,

" Redwood,

" Nicaragua,

" Camwood,

Selected for retailing.

Other: Rocoe; Tenter Hooks, &c.

—ALSO—Saltpetre; Roll Bristone; Stone Jugs; Stone Pots; Sponge; Gum Shellack and Ipts Wine, for Hatters' use; Sweet Oil; LAMP OIL; Pepper; Pepper Sauce; SPICES of various kinds; Macaboy, Scotch, Aromatic, and Cephalic SNUFF; Tamarinds; Refined and Crude Borax; Coach Varnish; Junk Bottles by the Hamper; Bottle Corks; Lamps; Card Tacks; Boston and Chelmsford WINDOW GLASS, of first and second qualities, and of various sizes.—B. W. being appointed Agent for the New-England Crown Glass Company, will sell their Glass at the lowest factory prices, and orders to any amount and for any size of Glass, will be executed at short notice. Glass constantly at retail.

Physicians, Clothiers, Hatters, Traders, and all others in want of any of the above articles, will find them of a genuine quality, and at fair prices for cash or credit.

Cash given for Beeswax, Mustard Seed, and Flax Seed.

Portland, Dec. 26. 3m 130

Almanacks for 1827.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the hundred, dozen, or single, the

Maine Farmers' Almanack for 1827.

Also, for sale by Messrs. Morse & Hall, Oron Shaw, Thomas Crocker, Esq. and Maj. John Deunett, Paris. Mr. Increase Robinson, Ichabod Bartlett, William Cox, Norway. Nathaniel Harlow, Esq., Nathan Atwood, John Loring, Esq. Buckfield. Cyrus Clark & Son, Turner. *Jan. 31.*

JAUNDICE BITTERS.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for selling Johnson's Jaundice Bitters, a most valuable Medicine for persons afflicted with the Jaundice or complaints of that kind. These Bitters are very pleasant and strong—and are highly esteemed by all such as have made trial of them.—For sale wholesale and retail.—Traders and others who purchase to sell again, can be supplied on reasonable terms.

ASA BARTON.

Norway, January 24

THE BOWER.

ELIJAH'S INTERVIEW WITH GOD.

On Horeb's Rock the Prophet stood;
The Lord before him past,
A hurricane, in angry mood
Swept by him strong and fast.
The forest fell before its force,
The rocks were shiver'd in its course;
God was not in the blast,
'Twas but the whirlwind of His breath
Announcing danger, wreck and death.
It ceas'd. The air grew mute—a cloud
Came muffled up the sun;
When through the mountains, deep and loud,
An earthquake thunder'd on.
The frightened eagle sprang in air,
The wolf ran howling from his lair:
God was not in the sun.
'Twas but the rolling of His car,
The trampling of His steeds from far.
'Twas still again, and Nature stood
And calm'd her ruffled frame:
And swift from Heaven a fiery flood
To earth devouring came.
Down to the depths of old ocean fled,
The sick'ning sun look'd wan and dead;
Yet God fill'd not the flame.
'Twas but the terrors of his eye
That lighted through the troubled sky.
At last a voice all still and small
Rose sweetly on the ear,
Yet rose so clear and shrill that all
In Heaven and earth might hear.
It spoke of peace, it spoke of love,
It spake as angels speak above,
And God himself was here.
For, oh, it was a Father's voice,
That bade His trembling world rejoice.

MATRIMONY.

I love to kiss the pretty maids,
And often with them tarry;
But when they're old, their beauty fades—
So hang me if I marry.
Some girls are handsome, some are not,
Some proud, and some are merry;
And some are good, (I fear I wot,)
But hang me if I marry.
Some girls are as the lily white,
With lips red as a cherry;
And eyes that beam with pleasures bright—
And hang me if I marry.
Some girls are full of coquetry,
But bold as the old Harry;
Such girls will never do for me—
So hang me if I marry.
Some girls, for money, marry fools!
And high their heads they carry;
They make their husbands silly tools,
So hang me if I marry.
Some girls with whom you're deep in love,
Will always be contrary;
They say you're serpents, they are doves—
So hang me if I marry.
If once they get you in their toils,
(Let you be e'er so wary),
They will your resolution foil,
That you will never marry.
Then let me caution you—beware,
And don't be in a hurry;
But while you have your senses, swear
That you will never marry.
For when your children round you get,
With, "Pa, I must be carried,"
You must leave off your work, and fret—
"I wish I'd never married!"

THE OLIO.

[From the Crystal Hunter.]
THIN AND PLUMP.

"You are so fretful you cannot live long."
"A good portly man, I faith, and a corpulent;
Of a cheerful look, and a most noble carriage."

Some time ago, I went into an oyster house—I beg pardon, a refectory. A tall thin man had drawn his chair before the fire. He straddled out his legs; and appeared to be using them as a pair of compasses for the measuring the extreme breadth of the fender; he stiffened his body upon his seat; let his head hang over the top of his chair; and watched a cobweb at the angle of the ceiling. He gave vent to a sigh, which seemed to come from the region of his appetite; and which sigh brought with it the following sentence:
"What a troublesome thing is eating!"
and then he gave another sigh; as if he tried, with it, to part two oysters which might be combining against digestion.

Now, at the time this tall thin personage thus pushed out his short sentence, a bright faced round man (a fat-as-butter-man) was very carefully chopping up some kooklaa. He appeared to know the exact quantum of pepper and salt necessary; and, as to the oil, he dropped it upon the wounded cabbage with all the care of an apothecary selling medicine. And then his eye—I mean the one which was not upon the vegetable—it rested upon a galaxy of Ticonderoga oysters! People may talk of a poet's eye in a fine phrenzy rolling, or of a love-telling one; but commend me to the full sparkler of this epicure. Why, you might see terrapin written in its fringe, and under it, champagne.

The above observation was intended for the last mentioned worthy; and he in answer said:—

"I don't at all agree—here he stopped—crucified a fine frier upon his fork, and suited his mouth to its circumference;—his voice now came less clear.

"I don't at all agree with you."
"Well," rejoined the tall thin gentleman, "for my part, I can't exactly see the use of eating and drinking." And then he said in a harsh and surly tone to the landlady, "What have I to pay?"
The mistress looked above her spectacles (by the by many persons do this) and in a mild, in fact, in a landlady-like voice, sweetly told the total.
"That's a deal of money," said Vinegar, "for five score of oysters."

("Five score," muttered I to myself—no wonder the man sighs.")
He then drew up his two measures; by a jerk of his back, placed himself upright on his chair; and dived his hand into his pocket with the action of one finding the bottom of a shallow well. He carefully counted out the amount; sighed through the medium of oysters; and moved towards the door like a colossus.

The spectro-like gentleman continued to play with and enjoy his meal. He sipped—he tasted. Enjoyment appeared to tip his tongue and good digestion to be awake within his palate. He made use of a musical voice in asking after the good woman's household;—cheerfully required what he had to pay and as cheerfully discharged the amount—indeed, he said he thought "the money very little for what he had eaten!"

These personages appeared so completely different in manner and actions, and formed such a nice contrast, that I was anxious to meet with them again. While I was sitting one evening in a box of the theatre, I saw my two sources of enjoyment, near the orchestra, in the pit. I would at any time sacrifice a play to see a farce. I went round to the entrance which led to the critic's retreat, and planted myself as near as possible to the thin and the fat man. The overture commenced.

"People may fancy this music," grumbled the man; and continued, "to my thought, it's worse than the sound of a pond of bull-frogs."

"I don't at all agree with you," said the fat fellow smilingly. "I enjoy it—I feel as if I could swim in the sound!" ("Swim" thought I to myself, as I looked at his rotundity.)

The bell now rang—hats off—silence—I wish you'd sit down, sir, in front.
"I wonder what people find to laugh at!" said Compasses, with a growl; "I do not put it with a sigh, because, when he had not batted—I can't say, fattered—upon oysters or other dampers, a growl was his aspirate."

"Laugh!" echoed the polished Hemisphere, while tears of joy twinkled in his eyes, "laugh!" and he almost shook the big fiddler with the crowing of his lungs; "who can help laughing! bravo! bravo! encore! encore!!!"

Compasses hissed; Hemisphere clapped. The multitude were with Good-nature: and Dissatisfaction would not wait "to be again annoyed with such stuff; had there been any thing to laugh at indeed!"

My readers must know that at the period when I thus looked out for character, I practised as a physician. And in my professional capacity I had the opportunity of coming a little more in contact with the thin and the fat man.

The former, upon a stormy day, sent for me; and at the same time desired I would not lose a moment in attending upon him. I went at the first leisure minute. His was indeed a bachelor's room; it would have been cruel even to have thought of the word comfort in such a bare dwelling place. It is true there was a fire-grate; but where was the fire? there was a chair; but where was the back of it? there were—in fact, there were many things which might have been spared—but, for comfort, there was no such thing. His elbows rested on his knees and his hands laid fast hold of his jaws.

When I entered, he turned his eye towards me, as if I went on a swivel; but he did not move a muscle, or stir from his chair. I knew my man and I therefore did not talk about the fashions and the weather. I knew that my observations must be laconic; and I felt certain my patient would be as concise.
"You are laboring under the tooth-ache, Sir, said I.
"I am," peevishly answered Compasses.
"I'll send you something which shall relieve you, Sir."
"Do," growled Compasses.
I took my leave.

About this time the smooth, good-natured man had a fit of the gout. His complaints were sent to me, "and when I was not otherwise engaged, he would be glad to see me." "Here's the doctor come, father," said a little epicure, bursting open the door before me. A kind, tidy sort of a wife was wrapping up the quarrelsome toes in comfortable flannel. The flames from the hickory logs blazed like a band of dancing spirits. A rich colored china basin was on the table, and by the side of it, a decanter received the light of a lamp and sent the hue of its fine colored Madeira, in a trembling shadow, upon the table-cloth.

It is true that the happy soul looked a little blank, when I gave for orders clearing away some of his good things; but still he resigned, what he considered, his comforts, in so frank a manner, that I could not, in my heart, completely check his enjoyments. The young terrapin enters, too, clung around me with their round red faces; and then, the kind wife was so attentive and obliging! When Round-about got well, he paid me with thanks. When an application was made to Compasses for the amount of my account, he kicked my long-legged growing apprentice out of his unfurnished apartment.

I must confess, I do not wish to class myself with either of the characters I have sketched; there is a middle rank,

and I do my uttermost to keep up with it. Still, if I were obliged to choose out of the two first mentioned, I know what I should say. I have liked butter and sugar ever since I was a child; but I was never very fond of vinegar.
C. E. E.

A RIG OUTWITTED.—Matthews, in one of his entertainments, raises a heavy laugh by telling the following story of an Irishman driving a pig; animals of this species are well known for their obstinacy, and for their perseverance in endeavoring to go any way but that which they wish them to take. Matthews asked the Irish bogtrotter where he was taking the pig? and the following colloquy ensues: "Spake lower, your honor; pray spake lower." "Why should I speak lower? I only ask whether you are driving the pig?" "Spake lower." "What reason can you have for not answering so trilling a question?" "Why shure, I would answer your swate honor any thing, but I am afraid he'd hare me." "What then?" "Then he'll not go, for I am taking him to Cork, but making him believe he's going to Fermoy!"
London pap.

A French gentleman dining in London with Dr. Johnson, and wishing to show him a peculiar mark of respect, as the author of the 'Rambler,' drank to him in what he thought synonymous terms, saying, 'health, Mr. Vagabond.'

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss.
TAKEN ON Execution, and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Friday the sixteenth of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the store of Benjamin Barker, Esq. in Hiram, in said County—all the right which JONATHAN SWETT has to redeem the following described mortgaged Real Estate, to wit:—a certain tract or parcel of Land situated in said Hiram, on the West side of Saco river, and bounded as follows:—Easterly by the road leading from Hiram to Cornish—Southeasterly and South by land of Simeon Pease, Esq. and Northwesterly by land of Benjamin Barker—containing about one fourth of an acre, with the buildings thereon—being the same conveyed to him by Benjamin Swett.

Also—Another tract or parcel of Land situated in said Hiram, on the Easterly side of Saco river—and bounded as follows, viz:—Southeasterly by the road leading from Hiram Bridge to Denmark—Northwesterly and North by land of Jed. Alexander—Northwesterly and West by Saco river—containing about twenty acres, more or less.

The above described Real Estate is mortgaged to secure the payment of two hundred and forty-six dollars, and nineteen cents, and interest on the same, from the date of said deeds.—For further description of the above, see deeds on record.

ANDREW McMILLAN, Dep'ty. Sheriff.
Fryeburg, Feb. 5, 1827. 3w 137

BLANKS & PRIZES!!

THE subscriber has the pleasure to inform his customers that he has sold the following prizes in the Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery TENTH CLASS which drew on the 10th instant, (viz:—)

1 Eighth of number 1694*	\$3000
1 do. " 5525†	100
1 Quarter " 5799	100
1 " " 4453	20
1 " " 3153	20
1 " " 3069	14
1 " " 3169	14
1 " " 4169	14
1 " " 6669	14

with several of four dollars and a

HOST OF BLANKS!!

Tickets and parts in a great variety of numbers for sale at the Oxford Bookstore call soon and secure a fortune—now is the time.
*Sold to a young Lady in Bethel.
†To two young Men of this village.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the third day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Turner, the home farm on which JOHN GORHAM, of Turner, now lives; in order to raise the sum of Nine Hundred Dollars and fifty-four cents; or so great a part thereof as said Farm will raise for the purpose of paying the just debts of SAMUEL GORHAM, late of said Turner, deceased, with charges of Administration.

Conditions of payment, made known at the time of sale.
Said Farm will be sold subject to a right of Dower by the Widow.

JOSHUA WHITMAN, Administrator on the estate of Samuel Gorham, late of Turner, deceased.
Turner, January 23, 1827. 136

FOR SALE,

A GOOD FARM, in the South part of Paris, on the Portland road, containing about 120 acres, a good House and Barn standing thereon, with a good Orchard, and other matters convenient.

Also—3 Lots of Land, in Foxcroft, County Penobscot.

Also—5 Lots in Woodstock, Oxford County.—The above was a part of the estate of the late Mr. Stephen Robinson, and will be sold on reasonable terms, by his heirs.

Apply to
Paris, January 6, 1827. 132

ASA BARTON,

AGENT FOR THE

New-England Insurance Company,

Capital 200,000 Dollars,

continues to issue Policies at fair rates of Premiums, on application to him at the

OXFORD BOOKSTORE,
Norway, Feb. 1827.

INDELIBLE INK,

For marking on Cotton and Linen,
for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

A FARM

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, by license of Court, on Tuesday the 17th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., at the dwelling house of THOMAS WINSTON, Innholder, in Jay, in the County of Oxford,

A FARM.

situated in the Centre of said town of Jay, within twenty rods of the meeting house, containing about ninety acres of Land of the best quality, on which there is a two story Dwelling house, and a Barn. This farm is a part of Lot number eight, in the seventh Range, and lies on the County Road from Farmington to Portland, and on the road leading from Jay meeting house to Paris forming a part of the flourishing Village of Jay, a healthy, pleasant, and desirable place of residence.

Such persons as are in pursuit of farms, will do well to view the Premises, which, with the conditions of sale that are exceedingly liberal, will offer great inducements to attend the sale.

Also—at the same time and place will be sold, one Pew, on the lower floor, in said meeting house, and one yoke of OXEN.

For further particulars inquire of James Starr, Jr. Esq. near the premises, or of the subscriber in Buckfield.

SAMUEL F. BROWN, Agent to the Proprietors.
February 17, 1827. 8w 138

LANDS

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the store of near Hayford's Mills, in Canton, in the County of Oxford, the following lots of Land, situated in that part of Hartford, in said County, formerly called Thompson Town, viz:—

Lot No. 2 in range No. 1. Easterly side of Lot No. 2 in do do 3. Whitney Pond. Containing two hundred and twenty two acres.

Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 & 10, in range No. 10 do do 5, 6, 7, 9 & 11, in do do 11 do do 4 & 6, in do do 12 do do 6 & 8, in do do 13

All on the westerly side of Whitney Pond containing one hundred acres each, more or less.

Lot No. 1, in range No. 2. Westerly side said Pond—one hundred acres.

These lands are chiefly in a state of nature; some few lots however have partial improvements on them. They are to be sold, at all events, to the highest bidder, on very liberal terms, and therefore offer great encouragement to young men, who are in pursuit of new lands on which to locate themselves, and to others who purchase for speculation, to attend the sale.

For further particulars inquire of Capt. Levi Ludden, of Peru or of the subscriber in Buckfield.

SAMUEL F. BROWN, Agent to the Proprietors.
February 17, 1827. 8w 138

THE Honorable Justices of the Court of Sessions next to be holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, A. D. 1826.

THE subscribers represent that a highway duly laid out and established, beginning at the bridge over Bear River on Bethel town line, and running through Newry, Andover Surplus, Holmes and Letter B. to the highway near the line of New Hampshire, the same first named highway, excepting that part in Newry, not being comprehended within the bounds of any incorporated town or plantation, needs opening, amending and repairing. Wherefore we pray that you will cause an assessment at so much per acre as you may judge necessary for making or amending said highway and defraying the expense of the same on the said unincorporated plantations of Andover Surplus, Holmes and Letter B. and that you will cause all things necessary in the premises to be done.

By order of the town.

JOHN KILLGORE, Selectmen of AMOS HILLS, Newry.

Copy: Attest, R. K. Goodenow, Clerk.
Newry, September 2, 1826.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss.

Court of Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1826.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same by publishing said Petition and this Order of Court thereon three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus and in the Oxford Observer, and by posting up copies of said Petition and Order of Court, in some public place in said Newry and Holmes—the last publication in each of said newspapers to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court which is to be held at Paris in and for said County on the third Tuesday of June next, and the posting up as aforesaid to be for and during the space of thirty days before the said next Term of this Court to be held as aforesaid—to the end that all persons interested may have notice, and appear at said next Term, if they please, and show cause, if they can, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
Copy: Attest, R. K. Goodenow, Clerk.
Newry, September 2, 1826.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE proprietors of the several lots of Land in the town of Jay, in the County of Oxford, hereafter mentioned, are hereby notified, that the same are taxed in the bill committed to me the subscriber, Collector of said town for the year 1825, to collect in the respective sums, following, viz:—

Name of Proprietor	No. of Lots	Rate	Amount
Jona. Stone,	19	5	100
Il. Stone,	18	5	100
Seth Bemis, East 1-2,	15	2	50
Part of Tainter farm	10	6	7
owner unknown,	10	6	7
			50
			40

If no person shall appear to discharge said taxes and all necessary intervening charges, on or before Saturday, the tenth of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said lots of land as shall be sufficient to discharge the same, will then be sold at the dwelling-house of Thomas Winston, in said town, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, according to law.

SOLOMON KYES, Collector of Jay
Jay, Jan. 27, 1827. 137

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in the South part of Norway, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Nathaniel Millett, containing about fifty-three acres—has on it a small House, a Barn and a thrifty young orchard—will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, at Norway village.
Norway, Feb. 6, 1827. 136.
HENRY RUST.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate, and of Wills for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of Creditors to the estate of SIMEON POND, late of Paris, in said County Yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed from the twenty-third day of January last for them to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend that service at the office of Stephen Emery, Esq. in Paris on the third Saturdays of June and July next at one of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.
STEPHEN EMERY, Com'r.
R. K. GOODENOW, Com'r.
Paris, Feb. 13, 1827. 138.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

TO BE sold by order of the Judge of Probate, on Thursday the fifteenth day of March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, on the premises, so much of the Real Estate of SEWELL L. LOMBARD, late of Bethel, deceased, together with the reversion of a widow's dower, as will raise the sum of one hundred dollars, to pay the debts of the deceased, with incidental charges; consisting of a small piece of Land, a small House and Blacksmith's Shop, standing on the same, situated near Quincy Keith's in Hebron.

THOMAS MERRILL, Admr.
Turner, Feb. 8, 1827. 3w 137

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven—

SIMEON BARRETT, Jr., Administrator with the estate of ELLIAS STURTEJANT, late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, having presented his first account of Administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Barrett give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 137

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven—

PHILIP ELLIS, Administrator with the estate of WILLIAM THOMAS, late of Hartford, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 137

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven—

BER RICE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of EZEKIEL SAUNDERS, late of Waterford, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 137

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven—

WILLIAM FRYE, Administrator on the estate of JACOB ELLENWOOD, late of Bethel, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 137

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven—

JOHN BRIGGS, Jr., Administrator on the estate of ELLIAS STURTEJANT, late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, having presented his third account of Administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 137

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty seven—

JOHN BRIGGS, Jr., Administrator on the estate of ELLIAS STURTEJANT, late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, having presented his third account of Administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Norway, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy:
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register. 137



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